

{tab=2005 & Newer}

- Tax Year 2009 [PDF](#) | [XLSX](#)
- Tax Year 2008 [PDF](#) | [XLSX](#)
- Tax Year 2007 [PDF](#) | [XLS](#)
- Tax Year 2006 [PDF](#) | [XLS](#)
- Tax Year 2005 [PDF](#) | [XLS](#)

{tab=2004}

Prepared by Tom Williams with the assistance of Tom Young

General Information

- [About the Data](#) – Please read this to understand the tables
- [An overview](#) – Who Pays?
- [A Historical Glance](#)

The figure and chart reveal how corporate taxes have evolved relative to both the sales and personal income taxes, the other major taxes. On the figure, the three lines proceeding from the lower left to the upper right show the amount of sales, income, and corporate taxes collected. The amount of each tax is shown on the left scale. The line starting in the upper left and falling to the lower right shows corporate collections as a share of the three major taxes listed on the table. Note that in the early years data is in five year increments and becomes yearly after 1990.

- [2004 Corporate Tax Form](#)
- [A Western State Comparison](#)

2004 Data

- [By Utah Taxable Income](#)
- [By Utah Taxable Income and Minimum Tax Status](#)
- [By Industry \(NAICS\) and Utah Taxable Income](#)

We only report data by three income groups because the number of sectors and more income groups together would produce a number of cells with too few observations to reveal. The "no income" group contains those corporations with income less than or equal to zero. The "positive income" group is those with income greater than zero but who still have an income so low they only pay a minimum tax. (Generally below \$2,000, but it can be higher if the minimum tax is a multiple of \$100 because the filing group contains more than one corporation.) The "taxable income" group is the remainder, those who are subject to the 5% corporate income tax.

- [NAICS Detailed Definitions](#)

Tax Credits

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- [General Information](#)
- [2004 Tax Credits Claimed](#)
- [2004 Tax Credits Allowed](#)

Apportionment Data

- [Apportionment: By Income and Sector](#) – What is apportionment and how does it impact taxes?

- [By Income Class](#)
- [By Income Class and Minimum Tax Status](#)
- [By North American Industrial Classification \(NAIC\)](#)
- [By NAIC and Minimum Tax Status](#)
- [Taxes Paid Classified by Share of Presence in Utah](#)

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{tab=2002}

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- [By SIC and Minimum Tax Status](#)

{tab=1998-99} General Information

- [About the Data](#) – Please read this to understand the tables
- [A Historical and Western State Review](#) (text, tables and charts)
- [An Overview: Who Pays](#)

1998 Data

- [By Utah Taxable Income](#)
- [By Utah Taxable Income and Minimum Tax Status](#)
- [By Industry and Utah Taxable Income](#)

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- [1998 Tax Credits Allowed](#)
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- [By SIC and Minimum Tax Status](#)

{tab=1996-97} General Information

- [About the Data](#) – Please read this to understand the tables
- [A Historical and Western State Review](#) (text, tables and charts)
- [An Overview: Who Pays](#)

1996 Data

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- [By Utah Taxable Income and Minimum Tax Status](#)
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- [1996 Tax Credits Claimed](#)
- [1996 Tax Credits Allowed](#)
- [1997 Tax Credits Claimed](#)
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Apportionment Data

- [Apportionment: By Income and Sector](#)
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{tab=1994-95} General Information

- [About the Data](#) – Please read this to understand the tables
- [A Historical and Western State Review](#) (text, tables and charts)
- [An Overview: Who Pays](#)

1994 Data

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1995 Data

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- [By Utah Taxable Income and Minimum Tax Status](#)
- [By Industry and Utah Taxable Income](#)

Tax Credits

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- [1994 Tax Credits Claimed](#)
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- [Apportionment: By Income and Sector](#)
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